THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for countendation, will be published every Saturday morning, at the owing prices: For one copy \$2 per amount, three copies for \$5; ones for \$5; ten copies for \$5; ten copies for \$15; twenty copies, sent is one address. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

a same.
Through tickets and haggage checks to all quarters, and every
ther possible facility, will be found upon this route.
Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railaud will leave Washington as follows:
For all points between Washington Junction and Piedmont take the

Leave Washington for Baltimore at 6.15 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 at 4.45, p. m. On Sunday at 3.30, p. m., only.
Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, p. m. as Sunday at 4.30, a. m., only.
The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will step at way stations and for Annapole connexions.
The 7.45, a.m., 8ad 3.30, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for the West, and the 6.15, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.
Por further information inquire as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Ticket Omce, of THOS. H. PAISONS, Agent, Washington.

Oct 3

Master of Transportation, Railimore.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

EW ARRANGEMENT,
GERAT SOUTHWESTERN EOUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Lonisiana, Arkausse, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railread Office, corner of Fetineylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, on board of the Steam Ferry Bost George Page, or at the Office of the Grange and Alexandria Entroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmend, Dunville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, Atlanta, Chattanoga, Nashville, Hontzville, Garand Junchen, Menuphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a Birect Boute and Continuous Estivacy Connexions to Memphis. Adording greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles shorter than by aby other route.

The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at 64c o'clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passenger's take the cors for Rehmond, Charlottesville, Staunton, White Sulphur Springs. Wood. atété o'clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for Bighmond, Charlottesciffe, Stamton, White Sulphur, Springs, Wood-nock, &c., and at 7 kg, p. m., for Richmond and all points Southwest, making sure and cloce countexions to Memphis. Hagaga wagons and omnibuses leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6

Raggage wagons and om o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. m.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer EORGE PAGE will run as follows: e Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 e'clock,

Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite

ours. Fare 13 cents.

Whaley's omnibuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will eave the Capitol, and cerner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, he same time the boats leave Alexandria.

June 8—cod—U RCHARD WALLACII, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE-

Also, connect at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia, canessee, and East Tennessee railroads

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary; to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depet, by opening an extensive ware and salversoom on Broadway, at No. 231, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof sakes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private familities to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

Also—

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vauli doors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.
F. COYLE & Co., Agents
Washington, D. C. B. W. KNOWLES, Agent ad, Virginia.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAII STREETS NEW YORK SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercan-lie credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

May 28—6m2

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH

Contary, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative, so the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to food, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glow-of the superior merits of his bair tonic. Such evidence must its effect when coming from a reliable source, If certificates cuarantees of troth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless BATH, (Me. .) Jan. 20, 1856.

Part, (Mc.) Jan. 20, 1856.

Pa

cry one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make ove, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly, yours, A. C. BAYMOND,

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

DE Dear sir. Having had the misfortune to lose the best hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans, as induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and to words can express my obligations to year in giving to such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON. d no arreasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

dersigned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing,
or of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Massachusetta.

unieman of great influence and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.

Вкоокупп.в., Jan. 12, 1858.

Yours, truly,

Yours, truly,

Tative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, me
mail; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one doii; the medium boddy at least twenty per cent, more in
han the small, retails for two-felliars a bottle; the large
i, forty per cent. more in propertion, and retails for \$3 a

tri sold by all good Druggists and Funcy Goods Pealers.

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1858. VOL. XIV. NO. 181.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN. Oct. 25, 1858. The English papers have caught another mare's nest in the French unceremonious demand of the Charles and George, carried into Lisbon as a slaver and damages to boot. England is still playing the moral man and the philauthropist in Africa; but the Emperor of the French, who understands no nor Emperor of the French, who understands no non-sense, is determined to carry out his own colonial policy in spite of the philanthropists. For this the English press is now reading him a strong lesson; the Times, with its usual Delphic-oracle positiveness, asserting that Portugal, in this question of the Charles and George, is clearly in the right, and France clear-ly in the wrong. Had the writer of the article been more of a diplomatist, or had he studied the philoso-phy of life conveyed in the injunishle comedies of ply of life conveyed in the inimitable comedies of Moliere, he would have said: Portugal is clearly in the right; but France is not altogether in the wrong Instead of that, we hear of an English line-of-battle ship and a frigate having entered the Tagus, where the Austerlitz and Donaworth are now at anchor, and the British channel fleet, it is asserted, will cruise before Lisbon, for no other reasonable purpose than to keep the Portuguese government in countenance All this is very beautiful. Each nation flatters the national vanity of its subjects, and both may enjoy this innocent pastime the more as it is undoubtedly known to them that the matter is settled, and that Portugal will have a care not to refuse a demand made by the French Emperor in so civil and formal a mauner. The measure of damages to be paid by Portugal is the only thing which the Emperor of the French may be supposed to leave to an umpire, provided that unpire be not chosen from Great Britain.
Russia or Prussia will, perhaps, be selected for that
purpose, to which selection nobody can object.
There is to thing in this Charles George business, if it be not that France, after the manner related in Gi Blas, wishes to whip England over the shoulders of in the matter, and, after it is settled, it is hardly probable that England will again cruise for slaver

Since Villafranca has become a Russian coal station the town of Nice, always a delightful winter residence, has almost become a Russian residence. All the best quarters of the town have been retained seems as if there were to be a court at Nice. Grand Duchess Catharine and her consort Duke George of Meclenburg were, on their arrival from Genoa, (in a Sardinian government boat,) received with military honors, and by all the principal gov-erament officers in uniform. What there is of artillery in the small town belched forth its thunder but as the Austrian military ports lie in the Adriatic, and as Italy proper (the peninsula, I mean) lies between Nice and those ports, the roar of cannon was not heard at Trieste, where the Archduke Maximilian hard at Trieste, which was ian has just arrived from Trieste, and did not alarm Austria. Meanwhile it is a fact that the happiest relations are established between Russia and Sardinia, and that the latter power, in its covetings of Lombardy, counts not only on the support of the liberal powers of the west of Europe, but also on the northern colossus. The friendly feeling between Russia and Sardinia is not exclusively swaying the diplomatic circles in those, but is also shared by the people. As a proof, the fishwomen of Nice present-Imperial Highness with a magnificent bouquet of the size of a carriage wheel—an attention heretofore only shown by the femme de Halle to the Empress Eugenie. No wonder some English corres-pondents grew angry at the distinction thus conferred by a class eminently calculated to represent publie sentiment.

tour through southern Germany, and whose views and remarks were corroborated by Germans in positions likely to know what they were talking about, apprehend that the royal Princess Adelaide Victoria, married to Prince Frederic William, eldest son of the Prince of Prussia, and heir presumptive to the throne, is not very happy in her new relations. Every one knows that she was the pet child of the Every one knows that she was the pet child of the Queen of Eugland, who, to her honor be it said, is a model woman, and, perhaps, the model mother of Europe. The relations in her family do not smack of the throne; but are the simple, genuine offsprings of strong natural affections, joined to the highest cultivation of moral and intellectual qualities. To take a girl of tender age away from such a mother, and such a family of brothers and sisters, is, under the best circumstances, a hard trial for a tender heart. The severe court etiquette of Berlin, the military tournare of the people, especially of those who surround the throne, compared to the free, natural life in the Queen of England's family, must form a con-trast little calculated to impress her with the charms of life in German capitals. Berlin is a military city; you cannot go anywhere without meeting men in uniform with long sables dragging on the ground. The long moustaches, dangling under the noses of the icers of the guards, must have something frightful to a young, tender-hearted Princess, and the v to a young, tender-hearted Princess, and the whole gaudy yet economical display of silver, steel, and brass, made the heart of the young lady only yearn the more for the simple yet elegant attractions of her English fire-side. For this purpose Prince Albert went to pay her visit en famille, and staid a little while; then came the Queen of England herself; when she had left Prince Alfred came, and just now, the charming Princes here with the charming Princes here. the charming Princess has received a visit from her brother, the Prince of Wales. Thus consoled by at least a part of her family, the Princess is said to a little more reconciled to her new home, and it is also to be expected that the Princess of Prussia, her mother-in-law, who is one of the best and kindest women of Germany, will much add to the attractions of the new court. The Princess spent most of her time last summer in Baden—her daughter having married the Grand Duke of Baden—in quiet retirement and charitable works, which endeared her to the wherever she went, and now, when her influence will be felt at home, it may be supposed that Princess Adelaide Victoria may feel less lon-home-sick for "merry old England." the Germans, in spite of their transcendental philosophy, are slightly given to superstition. They believe in omens, like the stoutest Roman of old, and pby, are signify given to superstition. They believe in omens, like the stoutest Roman of old, and angur unfavorably for the success of this or that per-son from the veriest trifle or accident. Thus it has been considered a bad omen that the marriage of the English Princess with the eldest son of the King of Prussia was postponed for a while by the death of the Duchess of Gloucester; then the third brother of Prince Albert, who had married the daughter of the late Grand Duke of Baden, could not attend the wedding on account of the death of the Duke, his father in-law, and finally, two months after the marriage, the Princess fell on the stairs and sprained her ancle, which confined her for three weeks to her room. I hope that all these German soothsayers will be put to shame with their ridiculous predictions the previous marriages of English Princesses with Prussian monarchs, including that of the wife of the Elector, father of the Great Fred-erick, are rather giving a color to their lugubrious prophecies. People must not forget, however, that the times have changed, and that Berlin is now one of the most refined cities in the world, with a court protecting arts and sciences on the most liberal scale. And though Varnhagen Von Ense is dead, and the deacon of science, the venerable Alexander Von Humboldt, a very old man, there are enough

Having spoken so much of Prussia, I must not tes forget to mention that the Prussian Parliament—the old one I mean; the new one being not yet elected—
is in a session, and that, what every one knew before it assembled, the Prince is hailed by it, as by the whole nation, as the actual ruler of the country. He be

takes pride in encouraging whatever tends to ele-vate mankind. All that Bert is wants to make a per-

son feel at home is a little more active life, less

paper, and fewer soldiers.

THE POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE. has, by this time, taken the oath on the constitution, and he will be a constitutional ruler under a constitution which makes him, to all intents and purposes, an absolute King. The German constitutions, from A to Z, however, answer this important purpose—they help to lend an expression, taut soil pez, to public opinion, and by that means induce the Princes to moderate, either in substance, the measures by him resolved upon, or to temper their execution by those precautions which homecopathic physicians recom-mend to their patients. It enables the sovereign to check himself at the right time whenever he wishes what is an essential element of happiness to all men in power—to be popular with the people. Some Prussian editors who have misunderstood the use of that political apparatus, or ascribed to it virtues which it was never intended to pos-sess, have suffered for their ignorance or presump-tion; and have had their articles confiscated. As thus has again happened since the accession of the Prince of Prussia to the regency, it is to be supposed that the occasion which brought about these restrictive measures will be avoided in the future. But I nevrtheless repeat that the foreign and internal policy of Prussia are nevertheless undergoing a very con-siderable change, and that the ministry itself will, in all probability, be changed after the new elections. The Prince of Prussia entertains certainly different views in regard to German politics than those which prevailed in the cabinet of his royal brother, and in the matter of the transit duties has acted with great romptuess and military precision. Unfortunately as government of Baden, a Duchy, with less than a on of inhabitants, raises now some objection to the abolition of these duties, or wishes them to be coupled with the abolition of the river dues on the That opposition, however, will be overcome, at Prussia and Austria, Hanover, Saxony, now that Prussia and Austria, Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, have declared for putting F. J. (j. down the transit duties.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROAD.

[Furnished the St. Louis Republican by Mr. J. W. Farwell, of the

The road from San Francisco up to within fifteen miles proving it to induce the mail company to adopt that At Kern river the road was bad for a short disroute. At Kern river the road was bad for a short dis-tance; again at Temecula the road began to grow bad and continues so until San Felipe or Devil's Cañon is reached. Ten miles from the latter place the road en-ters the desert; eighteen miles further on is a new sta-tion called Palm Springs, from the fact that until recently palm trees grew in the vicinity. The next station is a small stream of water strongly impreg-lphur. Indian Wells is the next station. at Carisacries, a small stream of water strongly impreg-nated with sulphur. Indian Wells is the next station. Along this portion of the road the dust is very bad, being strongly of an alkaline nature; it is offensive to the smell, and very irritating to the skin. At Almo, the succeeding station, a few days before our took them on the road one of the men lost his hat, on getting down to get which his horse took fright and ran away. His companion dropped his blankets, and, in en-deavoring to get them, lost his horse likewise, but succeeded in saving the malls, which he carried on foot to the next station, the Indian Wells, on the Yuma. Al-though but a few yards distant from each other in the storm, the sand was so thick that they were unable to see, and thus became separated. The one who was left behind remained lost on the desert for three days and three nights, and would have perished with thirst had he not discovered a broken-down bullock which some emigrants had left by the wayside. He succeeded in kill-ing the animal with his knife; he drank its blood, by which means he saved his life. He was rescued by men ent out from the station in search of him.

Passing several unimportant stations, Mr. Farwell as

rived at Fort Yuma. Seventeen miles from this fort are the newly-discovered gold mines of Arizona. From in-quiries made here he ascertained that miners, of whom there were about a hundred at work, were making from seven to forty dollars per day. It was reported that the diggings were much richer in the hills above the present mines, but a large band of hostile Indians of the Tonto Apaches tribe were encamped there, and it was not deemed prudent to prospect in that direction until the Indians were run off, which they hoped to be able to do in a short time. The next station worthy of notice is Fillishort time. The next station worthy of notice is Fillibuster Camp, about lifty miles from the diggings. It is thus named from the fact that Henry Crabbe and his companions, who were supposed to have designs on Sonora, were killed by the Mexicans. The next place is Tucson. anish town of some four bundred inhabitants. this place they were warned to look out for the Apaches, who were reported to be encamped some distance ahead.

About one hundred and seventy miles from Tucson found which affect the Established Church. [Hear, hear.] The Indians showed no signs of hostility. Two hundred miles from this place is the Miembries river, have any connection whatever, according to the registrarcame on to the Mesilla valley, where they first struck the Rio Del Norte. Passing El Paso, the next place of note church; in Ireland, five out of six have no connection with the Established Church; in Wales, eight out of ten of the people have no connection with it—and yet the posed to contain sufficient water for the mail trains pas ing this point. On the arrival of the mail here, it was discovered that the tanks had gone dry, and water had to be hauled a distance of thirty miles for the mules. It was found, on examining the tanks, that they could be made to contain sufficient water to supply the trains. If however, water sufficient cannot be provided here, th route will be changed to that of the old San Antonio trail, fifty miles longer than the present route, but more level and affording more water. At the next station, thirty-six miles further on, there are natural reservoirs which have also gone dry, and to which water had been hauled a distance of thirty miles. Several Indian signs were seen in this vicinity. The road is very bad, being sandy and rocky, alternately. Next station Guad aloupe, eighteen miles distant. Four miles beyond this is the pinery, where a grove of pine trees, the only ones to be met with on the road, is found. Next stopping place is the lagos river, sixty miles from the pinery From this place there is a stretch of fifty-four miles without a change of teams. Leaving Horschead, the route stretches across the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain, the most beautiful portion of the route, the road being as hard and level as a They travelled over this place a distance of barn floor. eighty miles without water, except what was carried in a teg for the use of the passengers—the nules having tone. The large herds of deer and antelope and flocks o fowls led to the inference that there must be water or respect thereto. The first water reached on the Llane is at the head of the Little Concho river. Between this place and about thirty miles west of Fort Chadbourn is Grape Creek, where seven mules and one horse had been stolen by a strolling band of seven Camanches a few days prior to the arrival of the mail, in open day, and under eyes of three men engaged in building a station se. The men said they would have offered resistance, but had no arms. Mr. Farwell says they were well armed, but lacked courage. From this place the road continued good until they reached Red river, where they met with the effects of recent rains in that section. After crossing the Big Boggy and Little Boggy the roads con-tinued to grow worse, until they arrived at Springfield, in some places being almost impassable.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

MR. BRIGHT REFORE HIS CONSTITUENTS

and of the apportionment of members, from which we make the following extracts:

it now has no open enemies whatever. At the same time I think it occupies a perilous position, inasmuch as for the moment it is taken up by those who, until this hour, have been for the most part the uncompromising uncomfortable pressure so many of you are suffering opponents of reform. [Hear, hear.] We have had four governments pledged to parliamentary reform within the last few years: First, the government of Lord John Russell, that statesman who, as Prime Minister, introduced a bill. Afterwards the government of Lord Aberdeen, and as member of that government Lord John Russell introduced another bill. I must say that the least said of these bills—especially of the last—the better. ['Hear, hear,' and laughter.] The government which has been recently overthrown pledged itself to the country to bring in a bill; but at the time when it came to an unexpected but not an undesired extinction [great applause] no bill had been prepared, and therefore we know nothing of Los Angeles was very good. On the pass here, which is about two and a half miles in length, the people of Los Angeles expended about eight thousand dollars in imhave now a government under the chieftainship of Lord Derby. And Lord Derby, in 1852, during his short tenure of power, stated, if I recollect right, that one of the objects of the government would be to stem the advancing tide of democracy. [Loud laughter.] Now, it may be that Lord Derby has entirely changed his mind that he is as much converted to appliance there were mind, that he is as much converted to parliamentary re-form as Sir Robert Peel, in 1846, was converted to corn-law repeal. If he is so converted then, our question may be in good hands; but if he is not, or if he never yet has acknowledged his conversion to other views, I think it is reasonable of us to regard his course with some suspicion, [hear, hear,] and the position of the question in his hands with some alarm. They all preto the smell, and very irritating to the skin. At tend now to be very fond of the question of reform, but Almo, the succeeding station, a few days before our traveller arrived there, the men having charge of a mail in the few speeches they have delivered, of the condition of that deplorable Atlantic cable of which I read the other day—that is to say, that the currents were visible, but that the signals were wholly indistinct. [Laughter.] But having admitted that a parliamentary reform is necessary, they therefore admit that the present House of Commons does not satisfactorily represent the nation, and that is a step in advance to have obtained from those persons amongst whom hitherto it has been supposed governments alone could be formed in this country. Now, I do not believe that Parliament does fairly represent the nation. [Cheers.] I think it is capable of a most distinct proof that it does not, and before I go to any figures I will mention one or two facts, which I think will satisfy you on that point. In 1846 the great question of the repeal of the corn laws was un-der discussion. Why, it required an earthquake to al-low people to buy their bread in the world's market. It required a famine in Ireland, which, from 1845 to 1851, lessened the population of Ireland by no less than 3,000,-000 of persons. It required the conversion of a great

minister, the break-up of a great party, the constitution endangered, and indeed all those mysterious evils which these official statesmen discover when the poor artisan of Birmingham or Manchester, or the poor las attisan of Birmingham or Manchester, or the poor la-borer half starved, begged this only that where bread could be had cheapest in return for his labor he might be permitted to buy it. [Lond applause.] But come later down—six years—to 1852, when Lord Derby was in office. He went to a dissolution, and the great question was the question of protection. When Parliament as-sembled, protection and Lord Derby were defeated by a majority of integer. majority of nineteen; but when government only had a majority of nineteen in the House of Commons against the re-establishment of protection in some form, nincteen-twentieths of all the people of England were Probably many persons in this meeting are not aware of the fact that in England only one-third of the people of the people have no connection with it—and yet the Established Church is paramount in both Houses of Parliament. If the House of Commons fairly represented all the people of the United Kingdom-of the Established the people of the United Kingdom—of the Established Church and its friends I say nothing against it as a reli-gious institution, [hear, hear;] but, politically speaking, I say that if the House of Commons fairly represented the country, it would be much more modest, and we should probably get some changes much more readily than we INEQUALITY OF REPRESENTATION.

have got them hitherto. I will not trouble you with statistics which you cannot country of law and order, would have been long befor this a country of anarchy and revolution. [Hear, hear, ity exists there, absolutely fatal to everything like a fair representation. There are in Yorkshire ten boroughs—small boroughs—which return members to D. 2. crossing the Big bloggy and Lattle Boggy the roads continued to grow worse, until they arrived at Springickly, in some places being almost impossable.

A German named Frederick Gross robbed his employers in Chicago for three years in the most systematic manner. He was a porter, and managed in this brief space of time to accumulate about \$10,000. His plan of operations was somewhat as follows: After sweeping out the store in the morning, and placing out the store or common the would take a roll of goods and go to his breakfast by the would take during the day and put in his pockeds, when unperceived. In disposing of the good in the sweeper of Birmingham, and you have nearly twice the population, and you have nearly twice the population. An important arrest in New Haven, of three persons in Bucking data special power of Birmingham, and the name of the stable with the population of the skew of the case will be sufficiently clear. [Heart] There are at present in the morning, and placing out the slow goods he acted very shrewdly, and instead of living in a style corresponding with his ill-gotten gains, he never enlarged his establishment beyond that warranted by his salary as porter. It was in this way that he escaped deceived of daving been concerned in the murder of Timothy Fagna, as long ago as Angust, 1836, has just been made. Names for the present withheld.

MR. BRIGHT REFORE HIS CONSTITUENTS.

GREAT SPECH AT BIRMINGHAM.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

On the evening of the 27th of Ostober, Mr. Bright, member of Parliament from Birmingham, addressed his constituents on the subject of a reform of the suffrage and of the apportionment of members, from which we are of the working classes of this constituents on the subject of a reform of the suffrage and of the apportionment of members, from which we construct the subject of a reform of the suffrage and of the apportionment of members, from which we construct the subject of a reform of the suffrage and of the apportionment of members, from which we ountry [Slaine.] Suppose, that out of the 5,000,000 of grown men in the United Kingdom, there were but 1,000,000 who had votes, which is the case. Now, suppose PRESENT STATE OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

On the general question of foreign policy I intend to take an early opportunity of going into it a little more at length fiam would be advisable this evening. [Hear, hear.] Now before me there are, I am afraid to say how many, persons—men who are by the present constitution of their country shut out from any participation in political power. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] And I shall take this opportunity of discussing, of laying before this meeting, so far as I am able, with brevity and distinctness, what I think we ought to aim at this moment when the great question of parliamentary reform is before the country. [Loud cheers.] I think we may fairly say that the question of parliamentary reform at this moment occupies something like a triumphant position, inasmuch as it now has no open chemics whatever. At the same time I think it occupies a perilane resisting. uncomfortable pressure so many of you are suffering from—we will form ourselves into a body, taking judi-ciously a solemn view of the great question now before us—we will ask ourselves, when we talk of the question of reform, what it is we really want. [Cheers.] I hold it to be this—that we want a substitute, a real and honest representation of the people for that fraudulent thing which we now call representation. [Loud cheers.]

THE ELECTIVE PRANCHISE. I think it would be of great importance that the fran-chise known as the forty-shilling franchise should be ex-tended to all parts of the Unifed Kingdom as fully as it is enjoyed by the people of England and Wales. [hear.] Well, now I come to a question which, alth I believe those persons who have no vote at present will hardly credit it, is as important to the country as the question of the franchise; and that is the question how your members shall be allotted to the various localities and bodies of electors. [Hear, hear.] Now I will first ask you a simple question. What is the obvious rule ask you a simple question. What is the obvious rule that would recommend itself to every man in the world, if now first put to him would he not argue in this way the law has given to certain persons the right to vote, the law presumes that every person who has the right to vote is capable of deciding how he should vote; every elector, therefore, in the eye of the law, is of the same importance as every other elector; why, therefore, should not every elector in voting for a member of Par-liament vote for the same proportion of the whole Parliament that every other elector votes for? [Hear, hear.] I shall be told that I am not to go to the United States for an example. Well, I'll come a little nearer home. Take the kingdom of Sardinia. I was in the city of Turin last year. I made inquiri-there as to the mode of election and the distribu tion of members. I made particular inquiry with regard to the city of Genoa. Genoa, I think, has a population of about 140,000, and it returns seven members to the Sardinian Parliament. Sardinia is not a republic. Its government is a limited monarchy, like ours. Let us go further from home to the colonies. Take the colony of New South Wales, of which the capital is the city of Sydney. The city of Sydney returns eight members to the New South Wales Parliament. Go on to the new colony of Victoria: the city of Melbourne, with the suburbs, returns thirteen members to the Parliament of the province of Victoria, and, by a bill introduced by the ministers of late, the number thirteen is about to be in-creased to eighteen, and the same rule applies, and we know that throughout the territory of the United States the number of members is allotted exactly to the number of the people, and that every ten years the scale is re-vised. In fact it corrects itself. Well, now, I do not for a moment argue that it is necessary that we should actu-ally ascertain the number of men and voters in every district, and to proportion the number exactly to this calculation. But I say that we have a fair right to an honest approximation to equality and fairness in this matter, and that there can be no real representation in this country or in any country without it. [Applause.

THE BALLOT IN THE UNITED STATES.

I have great fear that until you have a ministry in

which there are men who are really in favor of reform, and of an honest reform, you are not likely to get any such measure as the most moderate amongst us ought to be in the least satisfied with. I must warn you against one phrase which I find our friends, for we cannot now call any of them our opponents—[laughter]—but our friends, the bewildered reformers, are beginning to use. They say now we must not on any account Americanize our institutions. Well, I only know of one institution in America of which the Americans need to be general, with the Established Church, in the Established very greatly ashamed, and that institution was established of the people only belong to the Established under the monarchy, although unfortunately it has lived and flourished under the republic. [Hear, hear.] They tell you that in America numbers—you know what that means—overwhelm property and education. Look at the legislalation of England, look at our wars, look at our debt, look at our taxes, look at this great fact that every improvement of the last forty years has been an improvement which numbers, and years has been an improvement which numbers, and numbers only, have wrested from the property and what they call the education of the country. Your education surely is fairly represented by your univer-sities: but I state now, as I have stated 'sfore, that if the legislature of England had been guided for thirty years past according to the councils of the representa-tives of the Universities, England, instead of being a presentation. There are in Yorkshire ten boroughs—
all boroughs—which return members to Parliament to
be number of sixteen—that is, the whole of the number

sovereign States, in the United States of America. Now,
I am not one of those who believe that you cannot be
free and happy under a monarchy such as ours. I am the number of sixteen—that is, the whole of the number of the ten boroughs gives sixteen members. There are other eight boroughs in the same county, the members of which, altogether, are fourteen. Now, the ten boroughs returning sixteen members have not more than \$0,000 of a population, and the eight boroughs with the fourteen members—that is, the smaller number of members—bave a population of \$622,000. [''Shame.''] Now, whether you take the amount of population or the number of the houses, or the sum at which they are rated to the income tax, or the number of electors, you find the proportion about the same, that the large boroughs which send the smaller number of houses, seven times the amount of income tax, and have seven times the amount of income tax, and have seven times the number of electors. [''Shame.''] I must ask your attributions of this country should be modelled upon the institutions of this country, because it is the plan of some other country, but I say that, locking all over the world, we are at liberty to draw science from every country; we draw literature from every country; we draw literature from every country; we draw literature from every country; and why should we not, when we see anything good in politics, why are we not allowed to learn also from that in every country? [Hear, hear,] In America there are thirty-two or thirty-three sovereign and independent States. Speaking generally, in all of them there is a franchise as wide as that I have proposed to-night. There is an exactly equal allotment of members to electors throughout most of the States, when voters choose to the amount of income tax, and have seven times the number of electors. ["Shame."] I must ask your attention to one other comparison, which refers to your avail themselves of it; and yet in America we find law, tention to one other comparison, which refers to your own town. [Hear, hear.] You know that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer represents the county of Buckingham. The county of Buckingham has a population of 164,000, which is not nearly so much as the population of 164,000, which is not nearly so much as the population of Birmingham, and yet Buckinghamshire returns, I believe, not fewer than eleven members to the House of Commons. ["Shame."] That is, Buckinghamshire and its boroughs. Now, why should 164,000 persons in Buckinghamshire return eleven members, while the population of at least 232,000 in Birmingham return only two members. [Cheers.] As one more illustration with regard also to your own town. There

while the 330 members' constituents are only assessed to the property tax some £15,600,000, the constituents of the twenty-four members are assessed to the same tax at more than £24,523,000. ["Shame," and a voice, "We'll have it altered."] There is, besides this, the significant fact, that wherever you go throughout Great Britain and Ireland, out of every six men that you meet five of them have no votes. ["Hear, hear," and cries of "Shame."] The reform bill—which I am not showt to depreciate because I know what it cost to get it, and f know something of what it has done [hear, hear]—but the 1650rm bill—which I am a nurrosely to exclude from the lists believed the respecting facts or principles, and stoops to deservedly high character abuses his influence to mislead the people respecting facts or principles, and stoops to misrepresentations of men and things adapted only to flatter the passions of the populace, or to faster the special prejudices to which he is himself addicted, his po-litical antagonists can have no other feeling than that of grave and sad displeasure.

The greater the influence and reputation of the offender the more heinous the offence committed by its abuse.

13 auditor

The greater the influence and reputation of the offender the more heinous the offence committed by its abuse. The more obvious the sin against knowledge, the more storious the facts which are ignored and the causes which are misrepresented—the graver and more serious must be our roademantion of the prejudice and passion which could lead to such falsifications. When Mr. Ernest Jones denounced the British constitution as the greatest legislative curse over inflicted on a nation, quiet men shrugged their shoulders and sensible men smiled; but no one took any serious notice of the assertion or its author. Both were beneath rebuske or refutation.

But when Mr. Bright advocates the adoption of democratic institutions by the example of America, and gravely tells us that law and order are respected there—that life and property are secure in New York and at Baltimore—tits matter becomes too grave to be passed over with the silent contempt to which it would have been consigned had any mentifer man given utterance to similar absurdities. Had such assertions respecting America been made by an ordinary demagogue in a meeting of tolerably well informed men, the asserter would have been hanghed down with unanimous derision. When they exceed form an ordinary who has few givals in Eng-

tolerably well informed men, the asserter would have been hughed down with unanimous derision. When they emante from an orator who has few rivals in England, and who has been in his day a valuable and industrious public servant, we are compelled to treat them as seriously as the native of the case will allow.

Mr. Bright is indignant that we should be warned against Americanizing our institutions. Perhaps, as regards others, the warning is unnecessary; for, beyond Mr. Bright's immediate following, no man dreams of doing anything so utterly unreasonable. But the member for Birmingham made haste to prove that, as applied to himself, such an admonition was most necessary. He evidently regards an approach to the condition of America as the end and aim of all efforts at political amelionation in this country. The nearer we come to the state of ica is the end and aim of all efforts at political amediona-tion in this country. The nearer we come to the state of "liberty" enjoyed by our transatlantic brethren, the more effectually shall we realize the wishes and aspira-tions of our late representative. We are cordially obliged to him for the admirable defence of his rejection which he has thus published. Whatever he may think, no one who knows the real character of Manchester men—their steadiness, regard for individual rights, and love of pub-lic order—can suppose that any class of our fellow-citizens could be represented by a partisan of American ideas on Mr. Bright informs us that there is only one institution

in their country of which Americans are ashamed. We cannot assent to such a libel on our distant brethren cannot assent to such a libel on our distant pretirent. We believe that all honest and respectable men are heartily ashamed of the House of Representatives at Washington, of the elections of Baltimore, of the democracy of New York, and not a few of them disgusted and sickened by the working of that admirable system of secret voting which the partisans of the ballot adore, happily for us, at so safe a distance. Whence does the mempily for us, at so safe a distance. for Birmingham derive his ideas of American feelings opinions? It cannot be from the conversation of bonest and intelligent natives: they speak with shame and regret of the mire into which their country have been

It can hardly be from the democratic press -for we will It can hardly be from the democratic press—for we will not believe that even the most violent partisan of democracy can admire the pictures of American politics daily sketched by the New York papers. It cannot be from the general news which reaches us of the doings at New York and elsewhere; for a man of peace cannot but deplore the atrocious duels and murders which are matters of every-day gossip; and an honest man must condemn such an outrage as the burning of the Quarantine Station by the people of New York; a crime which will almost certainly go absolutely unpunished by elective judges and authorities implicitly subject to the will of the mob. Whence, then, does Mr. Bright derive his conception of this second Utopia? this second Utopia?

We fear that the America which he sketched before the admiring eyes of a Birmingham audience has no exist-ence but in his own glewing imagination. When we are told that law and order exists, that life and property are secure, in this new Atlantis, we examot identify it with the United States of our actual time, a land where assasthe United States of our actual time, a land where assas-sinations are almost daily perpetrated with impunity; in many parts of which the revolver is a constant and neces-sary companion; where Judge Lynch has superseded all other authorities whenever the ordinary tribunals do not perform the people's bidding with sufficient disregard of law and morality; and where, on more than one occasion, an insurrection of the respectable inhabitants has suspended the government amounted by universal sufferer, and inthe government appointed by universal suffrage, and it trusted to a rude committee of public safety the protec-tion of life and property from the lawlessness of the so

But there is one feature in which Mr. Bright's America resembles that of reality; and it is in this resemblance that the mischief of his misrepresentation lies. Had he confined himself to culogiums on the preservation of peace and order in the United States, no one would have believed bim; and no one would have cared to Americanize our government for the sake of securing these blessings in the same degree that they are enjoyed in Charleston or Bultimore. But it is true that physical comfort and the prospect of wealth are open to all classes in the northern States, and if this great advantage were owing to democratic institutions, as it was represented to the people of Birmingham, it would be worth while making great sacrifices to attain it. But we all know that this happy feature in the condition of America is entirely independent of her political state.

cature in the condition of America is entirely independent of her political state.

Mr. Bright knows perfectly well that the governing class in England would be very glad to see the same blessings prevail in England; and he cannot but know the reason why we are at a disadvantage in this respect. If the government of America were despotic, ann that of England republican, the same difference would still remain; for it results simply from the unlimited supply in

main; for it results simply from the diffinited supply in America of the one thing absolutely limited by nature in all old countries—land. While land in good condition can be had for little more than the expense of clearing it, the working classes will always be well off, however fast they multiply. In countries where land is narrowly limited in comparison In countries where land is narrowly limited in comparison to the population, only great temperance and industry can seeme the same blessings. Political institutions, if very bad, may slightly aggravate the evil, however ex-cellent; they can only mitigate it to a very triffing ex-tent.

or Mr. Bright had dealt fairly with his hearers, he would have told them that to obtain the ample subsistence of American laborers they want, not institutions, but the backwoods and prairies of America.

If we had these, the condition of our working classes would be as much better than those of their transatlantic brethren as order is better than anarchy, and public morality than political profligacy. Without these material conditions of easy prosperity, no similarity of political forms can produce a similar abundance of material comfort.

rial comfort.

If England were to Americanize her institutions in the